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ADDRESS
OF
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

PRECEDING THE REMOVAL OF THE SENATE FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW CHAMBER;

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *January the 4th*, 1859.

The report of the special committee appointed to make arrangements for the removal of the Senate from the old to the new Chamber having been read and adopted—

The VICE PRESIDENT said:

SENATORS: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a Chamber which has so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon to exist; and accordingly you are about to exchange it for a Hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences; and may it be agreeable, in the first place, to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of Government, and the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present Government it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York.

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of Government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th, of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton, whither they had been driven from Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between those places. But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commissioners were appointed with full power to lay out a district for a Federal town near the falls of the Delaware; and in the mean time Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the representatives of other states were unremitting in exertions for their respective localities.

On the 23d of December, 1784, it was resolved to remove to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed; and accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their sessions until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

The Commissioners to lay out a town on the Delaware reported their proceedings to Congress; but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect.

When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new Government under the Constitution, on the 3d of March, 1789, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before. It was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the Government invested the question with a deeper interest. Some members proposed New York, as being "superior to any place they knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants." To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capital should be a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of Government in such a position as to have nine states of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed the southern members with schemes of emancipation.

In the midst of these disputes the House of Representatives resolved, "that the permanent seat of Government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well being of the United States depended as much on this as any question that ever had, or could, come before Congress; and Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor and even of patriotism were engaged. For a time, any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 28th of June, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and the Connococh eague, be, and the same is hereby accepted, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the Government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of $100,000: but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the Federal Government that the State required as a guarantee of payment, the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of Government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that computed disputes and settled conflicting titles; and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the Government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800; or as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia "to go to *the* Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac." I will not pause to describe the appearance, at that day, of the place where the city was to be. Contemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long, unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol, until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodget's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public-spirited citizens erected a more commodious building, on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite to the northeastern corner of the Capitol Square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 9th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this Chamber, which has been the theater of their deliberation for more than thirty-nine years.

And now the strife and uncertainties of the past are finished. We see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement. This Capitol is worthy of the Republic. Noble public buildings meet the view on every hand. Treasures of science and the arts begin to flourish. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the center of population, or territory, since the steamboat, the railroad, and the telegraph have made communication almost instantaneous—The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political capital of the United States.

It would be interesting to note the gradual changes which have occurred in the practical working of the Government, since the adoption of the Constitution; and it may be appropriate to this occasion to remark one of the most striking of them.

At the origin of the Government, the Senate seemed to be regarded chiefly as an executive council. The President often visited the Chamber and conferred personally with this body; most of its business was transacted with closed doors, and it took comparatively little part in the legislative debates. The rising and vigorous intellects of the country sought the arena of the House of Representatives as the appropriate theater for the display of their powers. Mr. Madison observed, on some occasion, that being a young man, and desiring to increase his reputation, he could not afford to enter the Senate; and it will be remembered, that, so late as 1812, the great debates which preceded the war and aroused the country to the assertion of its rights, took place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the idea of seclusion carried, that, when this Chamber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards that the semi-circular gallery was erected which admits the people to be witnesses of your proceedings. But now, the Senate, besides its peculiar relations to the executive department of the Government, assumes its full share of duty as a coequal branch of the Legislature; indeed, from the limited number of its members, and for other obvious reasons, the most important questions, especially of foreign policy, are apt to pass first under discussion in this body, and to be a member of it is justly regarded as one of the highest honors which can be conferred on an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the causes of this change, or to say that it is a concession both to the importance and the individuality of the States, and to the free and open character of the Government.

In connection with this easy but thorough transition, it is worthy of remark that it has been effected without a charge from any quarter that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof to thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the Constitution secured essential principles without inconveniently embarrassing the action of the Government.

The progress of this popular movement, in one aspect of it, has been steady and marked. At the origin of the Government no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators; in this Chamber about one third of the space is allotted to the public; and in the new apartment the galleries cover two thirds of its area. In all free countries the admission of the people to witness legislative proceedings is an essential element of public confidence; and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome principle will ever be abused by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion. Yet it should never be forgotten that not France, but the turbulent spectators within the Hall, awed and controlled the French Assembly. With this lesson and its consequence before us, the time will never come when the deliberations of the Senate shall be swayed by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this a crowd of reflections on our organization, and of speculations on the future.—The most meager account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country.—From year to year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister into the Confederacy: and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three periods in the history of the Senate mark, in striking contrast, three epochs in the history of the Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the Government was organized under the Constitution, the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three millions of people.

On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty-one States containing nine millions of people.

To-day it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy, and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a free Constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day; twenty-eight millions of people, in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe! the center of population and political power descending the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, and the original thirteen States forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast possessions. See besides, Christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent; the despised colonies grown into a Power of the first class, representing and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race; a commerce greater than that of any other nation; free interchange between the States; every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy—in a word, behold present greatness, and, in the future, an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country; ay, and more—far more than my mind could conceive or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past? Is there one who will deride his country's laws, pervert the Constitution, or alineate her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the execrations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the United States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose, in some degree the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the Government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit; this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity; this double scheme of Government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not acquired without wisdom and toil and blood—the touching and heroic record is before the world. But to all this we were born, and, like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this Government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent, and power of our country surpass the dawning promise of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign to this occasion, but the temptation to enter the wide field must be rigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this Chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen who here engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame, associated in life, death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, *the* Senator, inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions; seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it—a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself; and scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination, in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this Chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history.—He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the west, threw back its level beams, in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point, with gratified pride, to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Wright, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past.—What models were these, to awaken emulation or to plunge in despair! Fortunate will be the American statesmen who, in this age, or in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new Hall to which we go, with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable Chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger Chamber, this Constitution vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of American States still united, prosperous, and free.

☞"Did you know," said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?"

"Indeed! then it is well that you and I are not there," retorted the Jew.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The dashing enterprise of Gen. Garibaldi, so successfully accomplished by his throwing his volunteers upon the right of the Austrian army, has not only given him a footing in Lombardy, but has probably made him master of Como, which commands the Lake. We use the word *probably*—all that is certainly known is that Garibaldi has taken Varese, without having artillery. If he maintains himself in his position for a few days, no doubt he will be reinforced. His continued occupation of Austro-Lombardian ground would greatly help the Allies.

That the game of War is a game of Chess, upon a large scale, was said by the Great Napoleon. It is quite true that strategy avails as much as force, in a campaign. The head to plan is required as well as the hands to execute. An English paper says that Sir William Napier, the eminent Historian of the Peninsular War, who is now dangerously ill, and in an advanced period of life, had predicted, some time ago, from a consideration of the condition of Italy and the comparative position of the combatants, that the attack upon the Austrian right, by which Garabaldi established himself in Lombardy, and has cut off his opponents from using the Splugen Pass, was the particular move, in the great game of war, which should be made, exactly at the very time.

It may be worth while here to give a brief sketch of the antecedents of Joseph Garibaldi.

He was born at Nice, fifty-two years ago, and entered the Sardinian navy at an early age. In 1834 he was compelled to fly from Genoa, because of his complicity in a liberal conspiracy. After two years' residence in Marseilles, he went to offer his services to the Bey of Tunis, but received such insufficient encouragement, that he soon left Africa and went to South America, where he commanded, for the Republic of Uruguay, the squadron destined to act against Buenos Ayres. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, Garibaldi, with the remains of the Italian legion who had fought under him in South America, fought on the side of Italian independence. In Piedmont, in the Tyrol, and in Rome, (which he gallantly defended against the French troops,) his valor was distinguished. His, indeed, is

> A spirit that can dare
> The deadliest form that death can take,
> And dare it—for the daring's sake.

After Rome was taken, Garibaldi disbanded his little company of adherents and went to New York, where he entered into business.—Thence he returned to South America, and commanded the Peruvian navy for some time. He has lived with his children, in an island near Sardinia, for the last five years. His wife, a woman of undaunted courage, died by his side, from an Austrian ball in Italy. At the sound of the war trumpet, Garibaldi returned to his native land, was recognised and encouraged, and the volunteers hastened to enrol themselves under his command. Napoleon and Victor Emanuel have great reliance in his ability and bravery, and he seems destined to play a leading part in the events of the fast-coming time.

Of lofty stature, strong frame, brave heart, and generous spirit, Garibaldi is said to be the best guerilla leader now in Europe. The value of his services and example in Lombardy and Piedmont, at this crisis, is incalculable.

THOMAS BURNSIDE—JAMES PETRIKEN—JAMES T. HALE.

The elder James Burnside was president in one of the Courts of Pennsylvania, when the memorable case of Parsons vs. Parsons was on trial. James Petriken, Esq., was one of the counsel, assisted by James T. Hale, Esq. Hale was speaking, and having made a strong point, which the Court challenged, he said that he could sustain it by citation of cases from the books, but he had left them at his office close by.

"Why did you not bring your books here?" asked the Judge.

"Because I considered the point so plain as not to need the support of other cases; but I will step over and get the books."

As Mr. Hale left the room the Judge in a pet said:

"That man reminds me of a carpenter who came to work for me, and left all his tools at home. The Court has forgotten more law than that young man knows."

"That," said Mr. Petriken, "is just what we complain of—that your honor *has forgotten too much!*"

The case of Parsons vs. Parsons was brought by one brother against another, for the purpose of breaking their father's will, which cut off Abraham, the elder brother without a cent, giving all the property to Samuel, the younger. This Samuel was a stout, broad-shouldered Pennsylvania farmer, well-dressed and portly, showing himself to be somebody; while Abraham was a lank, lean and ill-favored man, with thin and thread-bare clothes in bad weather.—Mr. Petriken, counsel for poor Abraham, asked a witness "what is the relative wealth of the two brothers?"

The opposing lawyer jumped up and objected to the question. "It was of no consequence who was richer or who was poorer; it was a question of law."

Petriken saw that the question would not be allowed, and called out to his client, said.—"Abraham, stand by the side of Samuel."

Abraham planted his thin figure, in shabby clothes, by the side of the corpulent, well-dressed brother, and Petriken cried out to the jury. "*Now compare the parties.*" The effect was instantaneous and complete, and far better for Abraham than any evidence of witnesses as to the amount of his property. The jury gave him a verdict; and, law or no law, he got half of his father's property.—*Harper's Magazine.*

NOBLY SAID.

In the case of the convicted and sentenced Oberlin slave rescuers, whom the Abolitionists hoped to have discharged from imprisonment, by the Supreme court of Ohio, on *habeas corpus*, Judge Swan thus nobly concludes the opinion of the Court:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instinct of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and my country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoner must be remanded.'"

Judge Swan was elected by the Republican party, and a few days after he delivered the above sentiments his party met in State convention to nominate a judge of the Supreme Court, and selected another man to take his plsce.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

It would be well enough for all our readers to bear this fact in mind: Those business men who patronize the printers the most liberally are proverbial for being the fairest dealers.—They can afford to be such, because they have a larger number of customers, and those invariably pay cash for what they buy. He who is engaged in business, and to miserly to pay the printer for keeping his name and business before the country, is generally too penurious to merit patronage from any body, and when they do get it they are compelled to charge tall prices to make both ends meet. Look out for such persons, and give your trade to him who shows you he has a soul in him by patronizing the printer liberally.

A GOOD ONE.—We heard a good story, the other day, of our friend Jacob Stier, of Upper Mount Bethel, that is worth telling. Jacob is known to all who are acquainted with him at all, as one of the most rampant, thorough-going Democrats in all this section of country. He reveres his Democratic principles, next to his religion, as above all price. In 1856 he superintended the erection of an immense hickory pole at Roxburg, which is still standing. Recently a factory has been erected at Dill's Ferry for the manufacture of axe handles, which are generally made of seasoned hickory. One of the proprietors of this establishment, a Massachusetts gentleman, recently passed through Roxburg, and seeing the hickory, thought it would be a capital piece of timber to cut up for axe handles, and with a view to securing it, he inquired as to who had authority to have it cut down. He was referred to old Jacob, whose Democracy is as tough as the old hickory, when the following conversation took place.

Manufacturer—"Good morning, Mr Stier—I have called to see what you would charge for that old hickory pole standing yonder?"

Stier—"What do you want it for?"

Manufacturer—"I want to cut it into axe handles."

Stier—"Where are you from sir?"

Manufacturer—"From Massachusetts."

Stier—"Then I tell you, *no sir! no man from that d——d Abolition State, can ever buy that pole!*"

Yankee sloped.—*Easton Sentinel.*

☞"Sally," said a green youth, in a venerable white hat and gray pants, through which his legs projected half a foot—"Sally, before we go into this 'ere museum to see the Enchanted Horse, I want to ask you somethin'." "Well, Ichabod, what is it?" "Why, you see this 'ere business is gwine to cost a hull quarter of a dollar apiece, and I can't afford to spend so much for nothin'. Now ef you'll say you'll have me, darned ef I don't pay the hull on't myself—I will!" Sally made a non-committal reply, which Ichabod interpreted to suit himself, and he strode up two steps at a time, and paid the whole on't.

☞"My son, haven't I told you three times to go and shut that gate?" said a father to a four year old.

"Yes, and havn't I told you these three times that I wouldn't do it. You must be stupid."

☞Once upon a time, an Irishman and a negro were fighting, and when grappling with each other, the Irishman exclaimed, "Ye divil of a black nagur! cry 'enough' or I'll fight till I die!" "So'll I, boss!" sung out the darkey, "I always does."

☞A modest young lady, desiring a leg of chicken at the table, said she would take "that part that ought to be dressed in pantalets." A gentleman opposite immediately called for "that part which usually wears the bustle."

☞People, says a modern philosopher, go according to their brains. If these lie in their head, they study; if in their belly, they eat; if in their heels, they dance.

☞"I have turned many a woman's head, boasted a young nobleman of France. "Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

☞The day on which idle men work and fools reform, is—to-morrow.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 1, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WM. STATES, of W. Providence tp.

FOR TREASURER,
WM. SCHAFER, of Bedford Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
GEO. H. SPANG, of Bedford Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. M. PEARSON, of M. Woodberry tp.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN KEMERY, of Schellsburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe tp.

PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

There is nothing we despise more heartily than that false personal pride which so frequently stands between men and principles.—For example, a ticket is nominated by one of the political parties, which ticket, by immemorial usage and by the interpretation of common sense, is the representative of the creed of that party; a man is placed upon that ticket who has made himself some personal enemies in the ranks of his party; those enemies in order to wreak their vengeance upon that man, conspire together to defeat him, and in so doing *strike a direct blow at the principles they profess to cherish.* This is a case of frequent occurrence in all political organizations, and operates more effectively to retard the march of principle than any other internal opposition. But such personal warfare against party nominees, is not only a hindrance to the successful assertion of principle,—not only demoralizing and destructive to the party—but it is dishonorable and disgraceful to the men who engage in it. What! pour your spleen into the ballot-box, and, like a stealthy assassin, stab your enemy when he is defenceless? No!—It is the duty of every man to forgive his enemy; but if his ear be deaf to the call of Christian duty, let him, at least, take his revenge like a man. Who is there so cowardly that he would not meet his adversary face to face and settle his account with him manfully and in the open light of day? Who is there so puerile that he must stand at some out-of-the-way election-place and, like an angry schoolboy, pelt his adversary with paper pellets?—Let such revenge belong to cowards and children, but not to men—high-minded and honorable men. To every voter who has identified himself with a political party, we say, vote with an eye single to the principles of your party—throw aside your prejudices, and especially your little personal grudges and jealousies, settle your quarrels with your neighbor at any other place than at the ballot-box, and when you come to make your choice between the various candidates for office, think of nothing but your own *political* sentiments and the welfare of our beloved country.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

For the last two years, we have heard of nothing in the political world but "Opposition to the Administration." Every measure proposed by President Buchanan—no matter what its nature—has met the fiercest and most unscrupulous opposition. In the last Congress, the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, assisted by a number of traitorous Democrats, did all in their power to embarrass and cripple the Administration. They defeated the passage of the Lecompton Constitution—defeated the Cuba bill—and, to their everlasting shame be it said, defeated the Post Office Appropriation Bill. Of course the combination against the President, was made with ambitious aims on the part of those who entered into the coalition, and doubtless, with the majority of the conspirators, this fusion of odds and ends, was a darling scheme to break up the Democratic party. Well, they succeeded in many of their manœuvres, in fact they were successful in too many for their own good. The people are beginning to feel the injury done them by these infamous tricksters. For instance, they find their mails cut off, on account of the failure of the Postal Appropriation Bill, which as above stated, was defeated by the coalition against the President. The fruits of opposition to the President, are seen even in our own neighborhood. The daily mail to Schellsburg and Latrobe, has been changed to a tri-weekly, and that to Somerset to a semi-weekly. If the Administration had been voted the usual appropriation for carrying the mail, this change would not have been made. But "opposition to the President" had its own way about the matter, and the people are now called upon to take the consequences. Let this item be remembered on the second Tuesday of October.

☞See the Law Card of J. C. Dicken Esq., Pittsburg, in our advertising columns. Mr. Dicken is well known in this community, as a talented, honest and industrious young man.—If to deserve success is to command it, our friend Dicken will certainly succeed.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Tempora mutantur! The times are changed! A few years ago, when the Abolitionists lorded it in Kansas, news from that bleeding Territory came with lightning speed. The telegraph wires fairly groaned under the loads of Abolition legends concerning the dark and bloody deeds of the Border Ruffians. But now, how different! Since the Beecher rifles have become rusty, and the Abolitionists have ceased their drafts upon Kansas for political capital, no authentic news can be obtained from that territory for months after events have transpired in which the whole Union is more or less interested. For instance, there is still no definite news in regard to the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which came off some four, or five weeks ago. All this goes to show that many of the Kansas stories with which the Abolitionists were wont to frighten people, were manufactured to order in St. Louis and and other Western cities, and used as the political market seemed to require. The latest we have seen concerning the Kansas election, was a letter in the Waynesburg *Messenger*, written at Leavenworth, which states that "Leavenworth county and city went Democratic by five or six hundred majority, and the returns from other parts, indicate a Democratic victory throughout the Territory." Kansas is, doubtless, Democratic. What a pity that "Lecompton" and the "English Bill" didn't give her to the Abolitionists!

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Maps have been made of almost every county in the State, showing the location of all the roads, streams, boundary lines, mountains, villages, churches, school-houses, post offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills, &c., &c. Mr. E. L. Walker, a gentleman in whom we have implicit confidence, having known him intimately for the last ten years, proposes to make such a map of our county, from actual surveys, in which laudable undertaking we hope our citizens will patronize him liberally. It is an enterprise which most assuredly deserves our countenance and support. It will enable us to know the names of all our citizens, and also where they live. It will show the occupation of almost every man in the county, thus answering the purpose of a card, or advertisement. It will be finished in a neat and ornamental style and sold at a very reasonable price. As it is absolutely necessary, in an enterprise of this kind, to have a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant the undertaking, we would say to all who intend buying maps, *subscribe at once.* We would add that it will require a great deal of labor, time and means, to carry the work through, and as it cannot be finished under a year and a half, there is none so poor that he may not safely risk a subscription to Walker's Map of Bedford County.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

On Saturday last, we witnessed an interesting mowing match between the Buckeye Mower and Manny's Machine with Wood's improvement. The match came off on the farm of Dr. Anderson, immediately east of town, the test being heavy lodged clover.

Both machines operated with complete success. The Buckeye is a beautiful little machine, easily managed and an excellent mower. It did its work perfectly.

The Manny and Wood Machine has a well-merited and fully established reputation, and though it is not claimed for it that it is better than all others, either as a reaper or a mower, yet it has thus far almost invariably carried off the palm as a *combined machine.* On the present occasion, as all will admit, it did its work as well as its competitor, though the Buckeye, being so easily managed, was pronounced the better machine, by the Committee, which was composed and voted as follows:

Chas. Colfelt, for Manny.
Jacob Biddle, " "
J. Lingenfelter, for Buckeye.
George Smith, " "
John Alsip, " "

The Manny Machine, we believe, cuts 7 inches wider than the Buckeye.

We are informed that the agents for Manny, have challenged the Buckeye for a trial in grain.

As some evidence that the farmers are beginning to appreciate this great improvement in harvesting-machinery, we need but refer to the fact that our friend Hartley sold five Manny Machines during the last six, or eight days.

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Every day brings us renewed assurance of the unity and harmony of the Democratic party. Senator Douglas has declared that he will adhere to the party, and support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The disappointed office-seeker faction in our own State, to use the elegant phraseology of one of its members, is fast "rotting into the past." Governor Packer's home organ, edited by the Governor's son-in-law, has raised the Democratic State Ticket and gives it able and efficient support. If the Democrats but do their duty—turn out to the polls and work for the ticket—Pennsylvania will be again Democratic at the coming election.

☞The "Independent Blues," of Bloody Run, at their recent election, chose the following officers:

Captain,	Philip G. Morgart.
First Lieut.,	Samuel Bender.
Second do.,	Alex. Ridenbaugh.
Ensign,	Wm. Mortimore.

The "Blues" are a fine looking company and in excellent drill.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The following "good one" is going the rounds of our Democratic exchanges:

"What party do you belong to now, Bill?" said Joe, the other day.

"I belong," answered Bill, "to the know-no-American-no-the-the—hanged ef I haint forgot, Joe. What sort of varmint was it you ketched t'other night stealin' your chickens?"

"It was an oppossum."

That's it, Joe, that's it. Op-op-what did you say it was, Joe?"

"Oppossum."

"Well, I belong to the oppos—

"Opposition," said Joe.

"I know'd it was sumthin' or other. My party changes so often, hang me ef I can keep up."

A "whopper."—It is said that a certain Thomas Pepper was kicked out of hell for lying. If Tom's punishment was no more than adequate, what ought to be done with the Abolitionists, who beat Thomas "all hollow?" And if common Abolition liars deserve severer penalties than Tom Pepper, what punishment should be inflicted on the scribbler for Jordan's organ, who last week had the brazen audacity to assert that the Democratic nominees have placed themselves on the "Lecompton platform?" There is not one word of truth in that assertion. The Convention did not mention Lecompton, for the simple reason that that question is settled. If this falsehood of the Abolitionists is a specimen of what is to come during the campaign, we may certainly expect some astounding feats at drawing the long bow.

Atlantic Monthly.—The July No. of the "Atlantic," is "filled to the brim" with good things. The paper on "Tom Paine" is full of interest, and the article under the caption of "William Shakspeare, Attorney and Solicitor," is very readable, at least to all who delight in the pages of "Sweet Will." The "Professor at the Breakfast Table," the lineal successor of the renowned "Autocrat," and Mrs. Stowe's new serial, "The Minister's Wooing," still continue their attractions. The reviews in this number, are also very able. Every lover of literature, should subscribe to the "Atlantic."

☞Hon. Robert J. Walker has become reconciled to his old friend, President Buchanan, concerning which the *Constitution* remarks as follows: "We know that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague are restored, no terms were made, and no political concessions of any kind were either proposed, or agreed to, either by Mr. Walker or himself."

Our Fourth of July Speech.—On our first page will be found the address of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, delivered on the occasion of the removal of the United States Senate from the old to the new chamber. We give it as our "Fourth of July Speech," for 1859, and heartily commend its patriotic sentiments to every reader of the *Gazette.*

☞We have another correction to make in our report of the late Military election. It turns out that Capt. Thos. W. Horton, of the Hopewell Riflemen, has been elected Colonel, and not Capt. Compher as at first supposed.—Colonel Horton will, doubtless, make a first-rate officer.

☞Our old friend, Maj. Taliaferro, recently spent a few days in our midst, being on a visit to his family. The Major looks well, as usual, and is as sprightly and vivacious as ever. We were glad to see the old veteran in such good health and spirits. He left a few days ago, for his station at Pittsburg.

☞A Major General of the Division composed of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Bedford and Blair, will be elected on the 4th of July next. Bedford county officers entitled to vote, will have the opportunity of doing so by coming to Bedford on the day specified.

Omission.—In the list of candidates nominated, given in the proceedings of the late Democratic County Convention, published in our paper last week, the name of William Schafer Esq., the nominee for Treasurer, was unintentionally omitted.

Death of Hon. D. F. Robison.—Hon. David F. Robinson, formerly Member of Congress for this district, died at his home in Chambersburg, on Friday last. It is said his death was caused by the so-called "National Hotel disease."

☞Lewis C. Levin, the well-known Native American politician, is now in the insane asylum in Philadelphia, and it is feared, is a confirmed lunatic.

Afflicted with Botts.—The "Woolly Horse" has got the *Botts.* See Jordan's Abolition organ.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Judge Douglas' Position.

Washington, June 24.

Judge Douglas stated to-day to a very prominent southern politician that he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention; but that what was meant by the letter to Mr. Dorr, of Iowa, was that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot endorse. In any event he will adhere to his party against the Opposition.

Iowa Politics—Democratic Nominations.

Burlington, Iowa, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Des Moines on the 23d inst., made the following nominations: For Governor—A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor—L. W. Babbitt; Judges of the Supreme Court—L. S. Wilson, Charles Mason and C. C. Cole.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

A few weeks ago, Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, wrote a brief letter to a Mr. Le Clerc, of Tennessee, in which was announced the simple *fact* that a native of France naturalized in the United States, is not, by virtue of such naturalization, exempt from military service under the sovereign he has renounced, if he voluntarily returns within the dominions of that sovereign. This letter was written with the patriotic purpose of putting on their guard such French naturalized citizens of the United States as may have intended visiting France during the progress of the present war. It will be observed that Gen. Cass did not assert any principle, but merely stated an existing *fact*, for it is a fact that France claims military service from all who once were her subjects, if by their own free will they return within her borders; and what is more, there is no international law, treaty, or convention of any sort, which denies France the right to claim such service of such quondam subjects. Can General Cass *make* a law that will bind France? Will his mere *dictum* compel Louis Napoleon to resign a prerogative which not a single government on the face of the earth, has denied him? Nonsense! If this claim of France is to be disputed, it can only be done by setting all precedent at defiance and at the point of the bayonet. But, notwithstanding these *facts*, Abolition newspapers denounce, in the most rabid style, the venerable Secretary of State, for making his well-meant announcement.—They rant and storm at what they are pleased to call the "new *doctrine* of Mr. Cass." Their object is palpable. They feel the load of the "Massachusetts Amendment," that odious measure which disfranchises white naturalized citizens, whilst the Constitution of which it forms a part, permits the blackest negro to vote. Consequently they make a great outcry about the letter of General Cass, for the purpose of diverting the attention of foreign-born citizens from their own iniquitous conduct in Massachusetts. These shameless political scoundrels—the midnight inventors of Know Nothing proscription—the bloody-handed participators in the wholesale murder of foreign-born citizens in Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans—the relentless persecutors of every citizen not to the manor born—now raise their guilty palms in holy horror at the announcement of Secretary Cass, and fain would make their former victims believe that they, and not the Democratic party, are their true friends. But this desperate and unprincipled game, is too fraudulent and wicked for even some of the leading Opposition journals. The *National Intelligencer*, a paper which during the days of the Whigs, was the foremost organ of that lamented party, and which at present, is considered the fairest and most respectable Opposition journal published, takes sides with Gen. Cass in the most emphatic manner, and goes even so far as to intimate that those who oppose the Secretary, in regard to the matter in question, are claiming the same rights in France which Great Britain once claimed on the High Seas, and for claiming which the United States declared war against her in 1812. We subjoin the *Intelligencer's* article. Read it, and see how plain a tale (from their own side, mark ye,) shall put these howling hypocrites down.

From the National Intelligencer (Opposition.)

The Limitations of Municipal Law in the Matter of Naturalization.—Our readers are aware that, in answer to an application made at the Department of State by a naturalized citizen, who, being a native of France, desired to know whether his new citizenship would exempt him from the obligation of rendering military service in case of a voluntary return to his native country, Mr. Secretary Cass stated that "the French Government claims service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction," and added that "naturalization in this country would not exempt from that claim" in the case of those who "voluntarily repair thither."

Though this decision of the veteran Secretary is based on well-recognized principles of public law, and is, moreover, sustained by established precedents in our civil and diplomatic history, it seems to have provoked reclamations in certain quarters, and is criticised as implying some derogation from the imagined rights and immunities secured to naturalized citizens of the United States, who, it is contended, by virtue of their naturalization, are placed, in relation to their native country, as in all other respects, precisely on the same footing as a natural-born citizen of the United States. We believe this opinion to be erroneous; and the attempt to confound the doctrine stated by Mr. Cass with that resisted by the United States in the war of 1812 against Great Britian, proceeds on a historical misconception of the real position assumed by our Government in denying, as it did at that time, and still does, the principle of "perpetual allegiance." It was maintained by the Government of the United States that this doctrine of perpetual allegiance depends entirely upon the municipal law by which it is defined and enforced, and hence a British Cruiser, in entering an American vessel in order to take from it alleged British subjects, was in reality claiming to exercise, under the law of nations, a right which had no existence beyond the jurisdiction of British law. The ocean was declared to be the sphere of international law, and it was properly held that any merchant vessel on the high seas was, by that law, under the protection of the laws of her own nation, and might justly claim immunity from visitation or search, unless in cases allowed by the general consent of nations. As the doctrine of perpetual allegiance formed no part of the law of nations, it clearly did not present one of the cases which would justify the assumption claimed by the British Government. The duties and relations prescribed by British law were admitted to be valid within the realm or proper dependencies of Great Britain, but beyond those limits that law had no force or obligation which compelled its observation on the part of other nations, who were equally free to enact such other municipal regulations in the matter of citizenship and civil allegiance as might seem to them expedient.

Hence it will be seen that the pretension of those who protest against the recent announcement of Mr. Cass, involves, in fact, the worst features of the very doctrine which was made a ground of complaint against Great Britain in the controversy waged in the assumed right of impressment. As the British Govenment claimed force and effect for British law on the high seas, and thus sought to establish an extra-territorial authority for the statutes of the British Legislature, so in like manner these complaints demand recognition for American municipal law within the jurisdiction of foreign States, and that, too, when our municipal law contravenes the municipal law of those States. We have but to state the proposition in order to show its groundlessness in the light of reason, as well as its palpable opposition to the first principles which lie at the basis of international law. That law assumes as the condition of its existence and as the guarantee of its observance, the equality of all civilized commonwealths; and no member of the international community is entitled to claim for its enactments a respect which virtually supersedes the authority of other States in the same premises.

In the case under consideration it is obviously the right of the United States, as of every independent sovereignty, to naturalize foreigners and to confer upon them the privileges of their acquired domicile; but, as these privileges result entirely from the municipal law by which they are defined and guarantied, it is equally obvious that they are commensurate only with the legitimate jurisdiction of that law. To claim more is to claim for American law an extra-territorial force, which, as has been already said, is in contravention alike of reason and of the principles which are fundamental to the law of nations. The protection which this country affords to the naturalized citizens cannot be properly extended to defend him against the municipal regulations prescribed by his own country, and which, on his voluntary return, revive in all their obligation upon him, if it be the will and pleasure of his native country to enforce them. Our municipal law cannot avail to nullify the municipal law of other sovereignties. Such was the principle announced by Mr. Marcy in the case of Tousig, an Austrian subject, who, after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, and sought to shield himself from the obligations enjoined by Austrian law. Though his case did not call for a full enunciation of the doctrine applicable to the subject, in all its length and breadth, (as Tousig was not a fully naturalized citizen,) Mr. Marcy chose to define the principle appropriate to the occasion in all its generality. From his State Paper of that date we quote as follows:

"Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria, and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties *or assumed duties while under these laws, he might have expected they would be enforced against him*, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if, indeed, he had acquired any, could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated those laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different national character would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the well-established international code. No nation has a right to supervise the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into that country and subjected themselves to its jurisdiction."

In like manner, and at an earlier day, Mr. Wheaton, while our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was called to pronounce his opinion upon the very point recently submitted to Mr. Secretary Cass. In the year 1840, one J. P. Knocke, a natural-born subject of Prussia, but a fully naturalized citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, where he was called to perform military duty. Invoking the intervention of the American Minister, he received the following response:

"Had you remained in the United States or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, your *native domicile and national character revert*, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominion, and you are bound, in all respects, to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

We may add that several of the European States have provided by law for the expatriation of their subjects or citizens, and without the consent of the civil authorities no such expatriation is admitted to be valid. In the case of subjects who have been formally and legally absolved from the obligations of their native civil allegiance, it is a question how far those obligations would be held to revert in the case of a voluntary return to their native country after the assumption of another nationality.

The following official exposition of the views of the Government has been written since the brief letter to Le Clerc, and will serve to explain its meaning:

Department of State,
Washington, June 14, 1859.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department, to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription, as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.

Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his life-time a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government, whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin, for the information of the Prussian government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration.

If at any time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Lewis Cass.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sandy Hook, June 26.

The steamship Bremen from Bremen, with dates to Wednesday the 15th inst., passed here this evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New York, June 26.

The following are the details of the European news brought by the Bremen:

THE WAR.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will soon return to France, leaving Marshal Pellissier as Commander-in-Chief.

In evacuating Placenza, the Austrians left behind their provisions, ammunition and cannon.

The Austrians quitted Bologna on the 11th for Modena.

The French troops passed the river Adda without striking a blow.

General Garibaldi had occupied Bergamo and repulsed an Austrian force, 1,500 strong, who were marching against him from Brescia.

Five thousand prisoners had arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

The allied troops had entered Placenza, invited by the Municipality.

The Austrians had been reinforced at Brescillo, a village in Modena.

A popular demonstration had taken place at Bologna in favor of the popular cause.

There had also been a demonstration in favor of France and an illumination at Rome.

The French proclamation issued at Milan to the people of Lombardy, has had a favorable effect.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian had arrived at Trieste.

The Austrians have evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

The Austrian correspondence says that the Austrians at Maregnano yielded only to a decidedly superior force, and retired unpursued in perfect order.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, takes command of his troops in person, acting on the defensive.

The Austrian loss at Palestro, by the official account, is as follows:—15 officers and 513 men killed; 1 General, 23 officers and 878 men wounded; 6 officers and 774 men missing.

General Garibaldi's corps threated Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagoline.

The French fleet in the Adriatic has received powerful reinforcements, and it is reported that troops will soon be landed between Venice and Trieste.

The Austrian head quarters are now probably at Mantua.

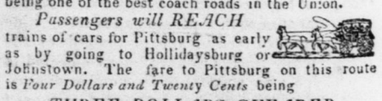
☞Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers and Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayer's Comp. Ex't of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleans them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptable member.—*Democrat, Baltimore, Md.*

☞The Steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with $2,041,000 in gold.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

MARRIED:

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Wm. Gephart, Mr. ROBERT STECKMAN to Miss TENA MORGART, both of West Providence tp.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE coming anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated, in Bedford, by the "Bedford Riflemen" and "Bloody Run Independent Blues." The Declaration of Independence will be read by JOHN H. FILLER, ESQ., and an oration delivered by O. H. GAITHER, ESQ. The exercises will take place at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Comfortable seats will be provided for the Ladies, who are respectfully invited to attend.

The dinner will be served at 1 o'clock, P. M., by Mr. Steckman, of the "Mengel House."

The citizens of Bedford and vicinity are cordially invited to be present and participate with us in the festivities of the occasion.

W. P. MOWER,
LEVI SMITH,
J. W. LINDERMAN,
ABSALOM REIGHARD,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
Committee of Arrangements.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

may 27,'59-1y.

Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

☞A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1852.

Knowing from experience the valuable qualities of *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, I have sometime back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*: and one box of LIVER PILLS, which she took according to directions. The result was she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr M'Lanes genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

June 24, 1859.-1m

Modern Inventions.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits; Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipation was crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $3, two boxes, $5, or $24 der dozen. We have given his address above.

June 24, 1859.-1m

J. C. DICKEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1yr.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county upon the estate of James Moore, dec'd, late of St. Clair tp.,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN,
JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
July 1,'59-6t. Executors.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS AT Gettys' Photographic Gallery.

THE undersigned, having procured the services of Mr. John Vallade, of Paris, an artist of rare attainments, is now prepared to furnish Photographs in India Ink, oil and water colors, 50 per cent cheaper than any ever offered to the citizens of this Borough. Also the new and beautiful improvement known as the "IVORYTYPE" will be furnished for less than city prices. These pictures are beautifully colored and possess all the delicate tints of the paintings on ivory surpassing in beauty and richness of tone anything of the kind heretofore introduced.

A skylight Gallery will be fitted up at the Bedford Springs this week, where those partial to Skylight Pictures can be accommodated.

June 1, 1859. T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John Lutz's admr's. vs. John & Thos. King & John G. Hartley } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county alias Vend. Exps. No. 66 May Term 1859 May 5th 1859, Petition of Sh'ff Fluke read and filed, and John P. Reed appointed auditor by the Court to report a distribution of the funds in his hands, raised by virtue of said writ on sale of Defendants Real Estate. By the Court.—

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 7th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
June 24, '59. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the administrator of the Estate of William Leasure dec'd will attend to the appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 11th day of July, next, when and where all persons interested may attend.

G. H. SPANG,
June 24,'59. Auditor.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
PENN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phila.	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsburg,	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		Balto.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 1st day of July 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick building adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. Watson, has been secured for the purposes of the Academy.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

Grain Drills! Grain Drills!

THE best Grain Drill in the world is now offered to the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties by WM. HARTLEY. Warranted in full—Come and see it.

WM. HARTLEY has several Moore's drills complete for sale at $40 each.

CLOVER HULLERS.—Wm. Hartley has secured the agency to sell the best clover huller in the world, warranted to hull and clean ready for market from 3 to 8b ushels of seed *per hour*. Not dusty to work, well made and durable for a life time. Call on HARTLEY, he is posted on farm machinery and warrants in full.—Sells too at Manufacturer's prices.

June 27,'59.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Amariah Wilson, surviving Executor of John Wilson dec'd., will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, 19th day of August, 1859, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, where all may attend that think proper. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

June 10th, 1859. Auditor.

Bedford Mineral Springs Company.

AN ELECTION for President and six Directors, for this Company, will be held at the "Bedford Springs," on Monday, the 4th day of July, next, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M.

JNO. P. REED,
June, 17,'59.-2t. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his son William into partnership in his business, at the old stand in East Pitt Street, Bedford, where will always be kept on hand as

GENERAL A VARIETY OF GOODS

at as *low a price as at any Store either in the Town, County, or State.*

He returns to his old friends and customers, his thanks for their long patronage, and assures them, and the public, no exertion shall be spared to merit a continuance.

ROBERT FYAN.

The Books, Notes, &c., will remain in the hands of the subscriber, who will be much obliged by those who know themselves indebted, by settling. ROBERT FYAN.

Bedford, June 8,'59.

ATTENTION, RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet on Monday, the 4th day of July, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in full Summer Uniform, (with Plume,) and 10 Rounds of blank cartridges. Other Companies are expected. A full turn out is desired.

By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of M. Reed, late of Liberty tp., dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH CRISMAN,

June 17,'59. Adm'r.

J. Selby Mower. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD PENNA.,

Office one door West of the Union Hotel,

WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.

June 10, 1859-1y.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Solomon Harcleroad, late of Colerain township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate (to wit) One tract of Land containing two hundred acres and one hundred and five perches, strict measure, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford County, adjoining Lands of James Mortimore, Isaac Ritchey John Daugherty, and others.

Leaving no issue nor Widow—but leaving the following collateral heirs (to wit) Adam Harcleroad, residing in Mifflin County, Penn'a, Solomon Harcleroad, residing in Wisconsin, William residing in Blair County, Pa., Elizabeth, Wife of Henry Imler, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Benjamin Harcleroad, a minor, and David Harcleroad, a minor residing in Bedford county, all of whom are the children of John Harcleroad, a Brother who is dead, Margaret a sister and wife of William Ott residing in Bedford county Pa., and another sister who was intermarried with Joseph Whitmor (now dead) and leaving issue Hezetoniah, Mary Jane, Simon Whitmore, Ann Eliza David and Elizabeth residing in Illinois, Elizabeth wife of Charles Heltzel, Christina intermarried with Jacob Hoenstine, Julianna intermarried with Jacob Mock, and Simon Harcleroad the petitioner, the last four of whom reside in Bedford County Pennsylvania,

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or Valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on said premises on Friday the 22d day of July A. D., 1859 when and where all patties interestdd may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, June 17, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, A. D., 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: All Def't's right title and interest, in and to one tract of land, containing 400 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Cypher, Jacob Eicher and others, situated in Liberty township, Bedford county; seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fisher, and to be sold for cash.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 10th, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration with the will annexed, have been this day granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber residing in Bedford Borough, on the estate of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same without delay and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN H. RUSH,
June 10, 1858. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

HOUSE and LOT.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND situate in Juniata tp., Bedford County, on the road leading from Schellsburg, to Buena Vista, said lot containing two acres, adjoining lands of John Gillespie, Jonathan Feichtner and John Mullin, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, being the late residence of Catharine Thomas deceased. Terms, Cash. Any information desired in regard to the premises, can be had by calling on the subscriber residing near Buena Vista, or John P. Reed, Bedford.

JOHN McCREARY,
Adm'r of the Estate
June 3,'59. of Catharine Thomas dec'd.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on *Monday, the 27th day of June*, his farm, situated in East Providence township, Bedford county, within eight miles of the Bedford Railroad, adjoining lands of John Nycum, Sr., and others, containing 220 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, under good fence, and well set in grass; the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, and known as the Dickinson or Deal tract. The farm is also well watered, two streams running through it. The improvements consist of a large and commodious bank barn, good dwelling house and tenant house. TERMS made known on day of sale—to suit purchasers.

JOHN C. BLACK.

June 10,'59.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug [jul 30, 1858.]

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he stil' keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occapied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

NEW BANK, NEW RAIL ROAD AND NEW *Shoe And* VARIETY STORE.

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER have just returned from the East, *another time*, with a splendid lot of SHOES, of every kind, particularly Women's and Children's Summer ware, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, and in their Variety department contained a little of everything.

CALL and see prices and qualities.

CALICO at 4 cents a yard, for instance, ex. everything else in proportion.

P. S. All kinds of produce taken in and change for goods, at market price.

Keep it Before the

PEOPLE,

That Cheap-side is still

Not to be Out-done.

OSTER & CARN are now receiving in addition to their new SPRING GOODS, a beautiful assortment of seasonable

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Silks, Poil de Chevre, English Pongee mixture, Ducals, Challie de Lains, Byadere Mohairs, Poplins, Robes-A-Less, organdies, English Chintzes, Crinolines, Thibet and Stella Shawls, Spring Styles, Prints and Lawns, from 6¼ cents up—Muslins, Brown and Bleached, from 6¼ cents up—Ginghams and Challie de Lains, from 10 cts. up—Mohair de Bege and Lavellas, from 10 cents up—Men's and Youth's wear, from 12½ cents up.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Satinetts, Jeans, Vestings, &c., &c. Fresh Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, which they will sell CHEAP for CASH, or PRODUCE.

Childrens' Shoes, from 12½ cents up, Ladies' Shoes and Lace Boots, from 62½ cents up—do. Fine Lasting Gaiters from 87½ cents up—Men & Boys' Shoes for 75 cents up.

Good Coffee for 12½ cents.

Prime new crop N. O. Sugar at 10 cts.

Refined white crushed do at 12½ "

Bright Molasses and Syrups from 12½ cents up—and many other GOODS too numerous to mention, at GREAT BARGAINS. Call and examine for yourselves.

Terms. { A liberal credit to persons of undoubted standing, when desired, who will be required to settle their accounts promptly on or before the 1st day of every January.

May 27,'59.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

EVANS & WATSON.

No 26 south Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now on hand a large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Salamander Safes. Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, all makes of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

Five Safes in one Fire. All Come out Right, with contents in good condition.

THE SALAMANDER SAFES OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

Evans & Watson

Have had the surest demonstration in the following certificate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representations which have been made of them as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element:

Philadelphia, April 12th, 1856.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON,—Gentlemen,—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our jewelry, and all our books, papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th instant.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concenfration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of their valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., *Jewellers.*
Who have purchased six large Safes since.
April 29, 1859, 1yr.

Wool Wanted—We will pay Cash or Merchandise for any quantity of clean washed wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 27,'59.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859-1y.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMEC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at* 75 *cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted by the Register &c., of Bedford county to the undersigned upon the estate of Christiana Fluke, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY FLUKE,
June 3, 1859. Administrator.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING been appointed agent for Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower, with Wood's Improvement, I confidently recommend it to the farmers of Bedford county, as the best Machine yet offered to the public. I am also agent for Wood's Great Mowing Machine, which is cheap and entirely meets the wants of large and small farms. For any information in regard to either, apply to Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa.

DAVID HILLES,
Agent for Bedford & Blair, Cos.

June 10,'59.

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized, and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

357 Students attending Daily, March, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarde in* 1858.

☞Ministers' sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William M. Hall

HAS resumed the practice of the Law. Office on Pitt Street two doors West of Hafer's Hotel.

[june 10,'59.-4t.]

SURVEYING.

O H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.

ROSS FORWARD & O. H. GAITHER of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A TURNPIKE ROAD.

UNDER the power given by an Act of Assembly passed the 4th day of April, 1854, the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company will sell at Public Sale, at the house of William Pearson, in Woodberry, on Saturday the 23d day of July next, all their Road, together with all the rights, privileges, &c., thereunto belonging. Said Road commences at Pattonsville in Bedford County, and terminates at Spang's Mill, in Blair County, whole distance nearly thirteen miles, of which eleven and one half miles have been completed. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. Terms, one half in hand and balance in one year, with interest, and approved security.

By order of the Board,
G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
June 24,'59. President.

Auditor's Notice.

John Cessna vs. Henry S. King } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County alias Fi. Fa. No. 63 May Term 1859 May 5th 1859, Petition of Sh'ff Fluke read and filed and on motion J. P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution of the funds in his hands raised by virtue of said writ on sale of Defendant's Real Estate. By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 7th day July, instant, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
June 27,'59. Auditor.

WM. HARTLEY

IS agent for the very best agricultural machines, of all descriptions, that have as yet been offered to the Public.

His stock of Hardware, Oils and Paints, is fully equal to the demands of the people of Bedford co.—His stock of Iron and Nails, is large and full always.

His terms suit the times and he is determined not to be undersold by any one, and his customers will be fully guaranteed in that respect.

TERMS: Cheaper for cash than trust; as cheap on credit to reliable and punctual men as anyother firm will sell like goods. All persons must settle on the 1st July and 1st of Jan. of each year, either by note, or cash.

June 27,'59.

CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received one thousand yards of

NEW CARPETING,

which they will sell cheap for cash, or country produce.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN

ARE requested to call and examine our second supply of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

including many styles in French and American fabrics. We can show you an excellent stock, and will sell as cheap as they can be had at retail in America. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

June 17,'59.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Echort Horn, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same are requested to present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS, } Executors.

May 27,'59.-6t.

1500 YARDS new style Lawns, in Browns, Lilacs, Amaranths, Pinks, Blues, Purples, and Greens. Closing out at reduced prices by

June 24, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

CARPETS.

H. H. ELDRIDGE,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.

Being in a bye-street, under very light expenses, this House has been enabled for many years to maintain the reputation of being the CHEAPEST in the City.

Warehouse, NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET, second door above Chestnut Street. ☞Strawberry is the first street west of Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.--- Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of nundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,
Have concluded to remain
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
and may be consulted at their office,
NO. 191 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.*☜

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

THE subscriber, manufacturer of the best quality
OF
— PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS —
invites the attention of CASH and close buyers to his SPRING STOCK, which for variety and styles cannot be surpassed.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
No. 2, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barege Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style shawls; a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 29, 1859.

The University of Family Medicines &c.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spurious nostrums and supplying the people with reliable domestic remidies have appointed

DANIEL R. ANDERSON, AGENT,

for the sale of these valuable compounds, viz:
Rowand's tonic mixture for cure of fever & ague. &c.
do blackberry root syrup, for diarrhoea, &c.,
University's remedy for lung complaints, coughs, &c
" " Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
" " Sore Eyes.
" " Ear Ache or Deafness.
" " Tooth Ache
" " Fever & Ague (in form of pills)
" " Costive bowels. (pills.)

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these remedies depend upon their merits for popularity.

For sale by DANIEL R. ANDERSON,
Centreville, Bedford county, Pa.
Mar. 18, '58.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.
☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriffs Sale one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns &c. Also the entire lot of stock and tin ware in the shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the shop formerly occupied by him on Juhanna Street. Notice is further given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me and any persens having accounts will please preaent them to Samuel Radebaugh Esq., for settlement without delay.

Feb, 25, 1859. SAMUEL BARNHART.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of the one half of my Drug Store to DR. S. J. WAY, I therefore desire all persons indebted to me on book account, to come and settle, as it is important that all standing accounts should be settled and the books closed. This request is reasonable and I expect a speedy compliance.

jan, 7,'59. F. C. REAMER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by
REED & MINNICH.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

FOR SALE, or Trade.

A FARM WITHIN ONE

mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

640 acres in Ripley County, Missouri.

—ALSO—

1280 acres of land in Austin county, Texas. East of the Brazos River on the Texas Central Rail Road, which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress Creek.

—ALSO—

320 acres in Comanche county, Texas, on Wresler's Creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Paso Rail Road, now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 cores and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Jan. 7, '59. O. E. SHANNON.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858-1y.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

W. J. MULLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN **and** DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, Pennsylvania.

OFFERS his services to the public in the practice of medicine—will attend promptly to all calls entrusted to his care. He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner. Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

A *N ENTIRE SET,*

mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate* and all operations *warranted.*

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Spantling for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co
Feb 19, 1858

KIMMELL HOUSE,
C STREET,
Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMOURS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY
Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.
july 30,'58-1y.

BIG PAD LOCK.

HARDWARE, IRON, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, FARM-IMPLEMENTS, &c.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

HAVING just returned from the East, is now receiving the largest stock of general hardware, *Cutlery, Brushes, Oils, Paints, Iron, &c., &c.,* ever offered to the people of Bedford county. The Store is enlarged—the goods are new—the latest patterns and best quality—purchased for CASH at reliable houses.

NO AUCTION TRASH.

All Warranted as Represented.

Being determined to sell cheap, and believing that the credit system of Bedford county is ruinous to all classes excepting lawyers, justices, sheriffs and constables, I have adopted the following **TERMS** upon which I will succeed or fail, viz: **CASH,** or approved trade or produce, excepting to those only, who will promptly settle, either by *note* or *cash* on the 1st of July and 1st January, of each year. To all such I offer great inducements, and will try to please them, and give them the worth of their money. The custom of those who buy with but a faint erobability of paying is not wanted.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to my former customers, and earnestly desire their patronage.—Determined to sell as cheap (freight considered) and keep as good ware, as any other establishment in the State. The public are invited to a careful perusal of my catalogue, in which is enumerated under their proper heads the articles always on hand.

Builders and all in want of any thing in my line will find it to their advantage to examine my stock.

March 11, 1859.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr Harry's.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

including all the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of—viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black and Fancy col'd plain, and side band Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chambreys, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Robes, Barages, French & Lisle thread Ginghams, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Stella shawls, Mantillas &c.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS.

Cheap Carpetings, half wool, List-Rag, also Floor oil Cloth various widths. Our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the county for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES.

Rio Laguira, and Turkey Coffee. N. O. Crushed Granulated and clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molases, Golden Syrup, Teas, Chocolate, Oils, &c., &c.

Our Stock is very complete, and we will take pleasure in exhibiting our goods to all who may favor us with a call. To good and reliable customers, our terms will be as usual.—*Prompt settlements by cash, or note, every January.* All kinds of Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6,'59 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February, in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING, heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. W Aughinbaugh. The services of Miss A. M. Ewalt, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Art of Teaching," have been secured to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the county wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them, in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per Quarter,	Primary Branches	$3 00
Common English		4 00
Higher do		5 00
Classics		6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full tuition. Those entering after that time, will be charged half tuition. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Bedford, April 29, 1859. *Principal*

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success *as a teacher* is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attte nd ance at Court. Office on Jnliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bdford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts o Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washinghton Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,
cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's, [j 18,'58

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium
OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

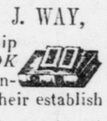
JOHN ALSP'S CASH and PRODUCE STORE.

CHEAP
Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
Dry Goods of every Description,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVE formed a partnership in the *DRUG and BOOK* BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand at their establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which they offer at greatly reduced pri for cash. Bedford, Jan. 21, 1859.



SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858-tf.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

WAR IN EUROPE.

NAPOLEON the Third is bound to revenge his uncle and

Reed & Minnich

are determined to sell their large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS

at prices far exceeding in cheapness any yet offered the people of Bedford.

The Latest Styles

of fashionable dress goods, for ladies and gentlemen, will be found at their store.

THE BEST QUEENSWARE

adorns their shelves, which they propose to sell particularly low.

Their Groceries

such as sugars, teas, coffee, &c., &c., cannot be surpassed in excellence, or cheapness.

Remember

these things and call at once at Reed & Minnich's, where you will not fail to find whatever you want in their line of business.

St. Clair Township

AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR
Good Earthen Ware!

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. All orders addressed to Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., punctually attended to.

April 5, 1859-3m. WM. KIRK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county upon the estate of Susan Dicken dec'd, of Cumb Valley tp.,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID DICKEN,
May 20,'59. Executor.

Medical Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, in the village of St. Clairsville. Night calls promptly attended to. Office opposite the St Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11,'59.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.
Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE
of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL
Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.